Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2010
(May 23-28 2010 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

SVC063-P32 Room: Convention Hall Time: May 25 17:15-18:45

Pyroclastic cone on southwestern flank of Ashitaka Volcano

Hiroshi Kishimoto[1*], Yusuke Suzuki[1], Tatsuro Chiba[1], Kiichiro Ogawa[1], Ikuo Tsuchiya[2], Kenji Nagai[2], Kenji Miwa[2]

[1]Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd., [2]Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transp

We made a red relief image map of Fuji Volcano and Ashitaka Volcano from aerial laser measurement data. In this presentation, we report about the pyroclastic cone that was recognized on southwestern flank of Ashitaka Volcano.

The latest eruption of Ashitaka Volcano was thought to occur about a hundred thousand years ago in previous study. But in our study, the terrain of the pyroclastic cone that was recognized on southwestern flank of Ashitaka Volcano is relatively sharp. In field study, the pyroclastic cone consists of scoria and bomb received oxidation. Besides, Kikai-Akahoya tephra (wide-spread tephra from Kikai Caldera; 7.3 ka) was deposited above proximal deposits of the pyroclastic cone.

The pyroclastic cone on southwestern flank of Ashitaka Volcano would be important for volcanic disaster prevention at surrounding region. If the eruption was related with Fuji Volcanic group, crater area of Fuji Volcano may extend. On the other hands, if it was involved with Ashitaka Volcanic group, volcanic activity of Ashitaka Volcano may continue after the eruption about a hundred thousand years ago.

Keywords: volcanic disaster prevention